

Clean Water Act & TMDL Program

- Federal Water Quality Regulations
 - 1992 TMDL Regulations
- Washington TMDL Program





1965 Water Quality Act

State water quality standards are the center of the federal-state water pollution control program

Required federally approved standards on interstate waters



1972

- widespread deteriorating water quality
- water should be clean
- pollution seen as a national problem
- * who should clean it up - state or federal government?



1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments (CWA)

303(d) established a process for use of water quality standards to clean up state waters

uniform federal standards (BAT) for point source control



303(d)

- Section 303(d) requires states to
- * 1) identify waters that are polluted after application of technology standards;
- 3) establish "total maximum daily loads" (TMDLs) to meet water quality standards.



Late 1980s

- * 1987 acute toxicity problems in more than 124,000 stream miles, 1/2 million acres of lakes.
- * 1989 EPA Region 10 had received and approved 1 TMDL for 602 listed waters





1996

Lawsuits pending in more than a dozen states





Why are TMDLs important?

- Play a critical role in implementing water quality standards
- Integrate pollutant sources (e.g. nonpoint and point, air deposition)
- Present opportunities for stakeholder involvement and innovative problem solving.



What do §303(d) lists tell us?

- 218 million Americans live within 10 miles of an impaired waterbody
- States have identified about 21,000 polluted river segments, lakes, and estuaries
 - Over 300,000 river & shore miles & 5 million lake acres
 - Excess sediments, nutrients, and harmful microorganisms are leading reasons



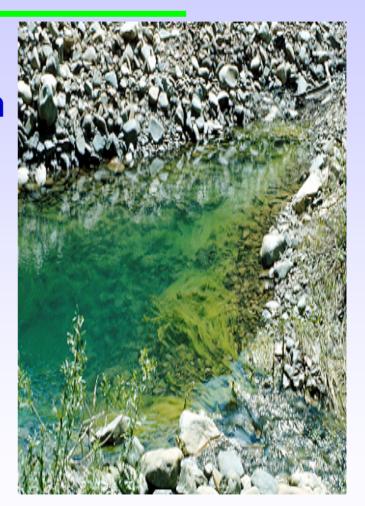
What is a TMDL? 1992 Regulations

- An inventory of pollutant sources & loadings
- a determination of how much of a pollutant a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards
- * an allocation of pollution control responsibilities among point and nonpoint sources
 - TMDL = Σ WLA + Σ LA + MOS



1992 Regulations (cont.)

- TMDLs are not selfimplementing; rely on other authorities, e.g. NPDES, to implement WLAs and LAs
- TMDLs are developed for each pollutant causing an impairment





2004

Lawsuits in 43 states

States report that over 40% of assessed waters are still too polluted for fishing or swimming



Lawsuit: Washington TMDL Program

- Washington 1997 consent decree and settlement agreement
 - 15 year schedule
 - completion of 1566 TMDLs by 2013
 - MOA between EPA and Ecology requires implementation plans be part of TMDL submittal
 - EPA as backstop



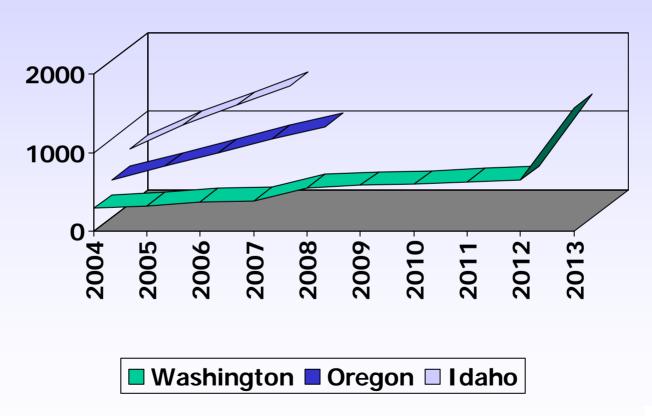
Lawsuit: Washington TMDL Program Implementation

Summary Implementation Strategies (SIS) Plans are Part of the TMDL

- Detailed Implementation Plans (DIPs) are due 1 year after TMDL approval
- EPA and Ecology must report the the Plaintiffs on the effectiveness of TMDLs



Lawsuit: How Fast are TMDLs being completed in WA, ID and OR?





Washington TMDL Program 1998 303(d) list

- 643 waterbodies
- * 2314 impaired & threatened waterbodies / pollutants on 1998 303(d) list
- 2683 TMDLs required by proposed 2002 303(d) list



WA Rivers: 56% impaired

- Pollutants impairing our use of rivers
 - temperature (35%)
 - fecal coliform (18%)
- Possible pollution sources
 - agriculture (30%)
 - hydromodification (18%)



WA Lakes: 38% impaired

- Pollutants
 - nutrients
- Causes
 - agriculture
 - urbanization
 - forestry





For More Information

- * TMDL EPA HQ homepage http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl
 - EPA guidance and documents
 - Status report on litigation
 - TMDL Federal Advisory Committee Report
 - Maps and information on impaired waters
 - Links to other TMDL websites, including EPA Region 10 - www.epa.gov/r10earth
 - Regulations

